Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form Survey No. 4689 1. Name

1. Name					
Historic	1500-1526 N	Jorth Durha	m Street		
and / common	1300 1320 1	orui Daine	an once		
and / common					
2. Location					
street & number	1500-1526 N	North Durh	am Street		
city, town	Baltimore				
state & zip code	Maryland	21205	county		
3. Classifica	ation				
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	Accessib X yes: re	upied n progress l ie	Present Use agriculture commercial educationalentertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of	Property				
name					
street & number				telep	hone
city, town	state & zip code				
5. Location	of Legal Des	criptio	n		
courthouse, registr	y of deeds, etc. Ball	timore City	Land Reco	ords	liber
street & number			folio		
city, town Balti	more		State	Maryland	
6. Represen	tation in Exi	sting H	istoric		
title					
date		ederal	state	e county	local
depository for surv	ev records				

state & zip code

city, town

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. 4689

7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One
excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original site moved: date of move:

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of fourteen two-story, two-bay wide late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were built in 1891 by Isaac and Emanuel Ellinger, major real estate developers and builders of working class houses in East Baltimore. Although the cornices are old-fashioned by this date, the builders have given the houses more up-to-date Queen Anne-style decorative brick doorway hoods, showing the influence of a style that was regularly appearing in expensive Baltimore rowhousing by 1880. Only four of the houses retain their original brick facades, which have been painted, and evidence remains that their basements were originally painted white, to imitate the marble used in more expensive houses. Three have been covered with formstone, and the rest of the row with a scored, stucco-like material, possibly a precursor to formstone.

The houses are two stories in height, 11'4" wide (12 for the two end houses), and occupy lots 61' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. The basement area was painted white, to imitate marble, as was common in houses of this type. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a continuous wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding, decorated with a cut-work band, supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with grooves, connected by a lower molding strip decorated by a row of quarter-rounds, and ending with a distinct trefoil pattern. The frieze panel, which also serves as ventilation for the attic, is decorated with a row of arched shapes suggestive of naturalistic forms (perhaps scallops), created with a jig saw.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels created by a double row of header bricks and plain tympanums. Several of the original 2/2 sash survive. The sills are wood. The elaborate Queen Anne-style decorative brick doorway hood shows the progressively recessed and "notched" brick patterns so popular in stepped brick cornices at this time. Each doorway originally had a double-light doorway transom but no original doors remain. The houses sit on fairly high basements, lit by a double-light sash. Each doorway is reached by three or four concrete steps.

8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planningconservationeconomicseducationengineeringexplorationindustryinvention	landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates		Builder/Arch	itect	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century. The houses were built by Isaac and Emanuel Ellinger, major East Baltimore real estate developers and builders, according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1880 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200 to \$1,500; small street houses for \$500 to \$600.

The Ellingers purchased the two blocks bounded by Oliver and Lanvale Streets, Ann and Wolfe Streets in 1889, immediately sold the Wolfe St. frontage to builder Daniel Donnelly and then leased out the main street lots to three different local builders. Samuel B. Derr built twelve two-story, 13'3"-wide houses on the east side of Ann St.; Henry Brack put up ten two-story, 13'6"-wide houses on the north side of Oliver St.; and Walter Sewell built fourteen two-story, 13'6"-wide houses on the south side of Federal St., all in 1890. Houses began to sell in 1891 to mainly German-American owner-occupants. The Ellingers then built the Durham St. houses in the fall of 1891, sold seven to Bohemian owner-occupants as well as investors, and then the remaining twenty-one to Henry Brack who sold the houses to a mix of other investors and more Bohemian owner-occupants. One of the buyers, Frank Vomastek, a tailor, received his mortgage from the Bohemian Permanent Building and Savings Society, "Slovanstro"; another, Matej Opalecky, also a tailor, was financed by the St. Wenceslaus Building Association #1.

1 BCLR, JB 1366/220; JB 1368/168; JB 1398/390; JB 1425/137

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. 4689

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

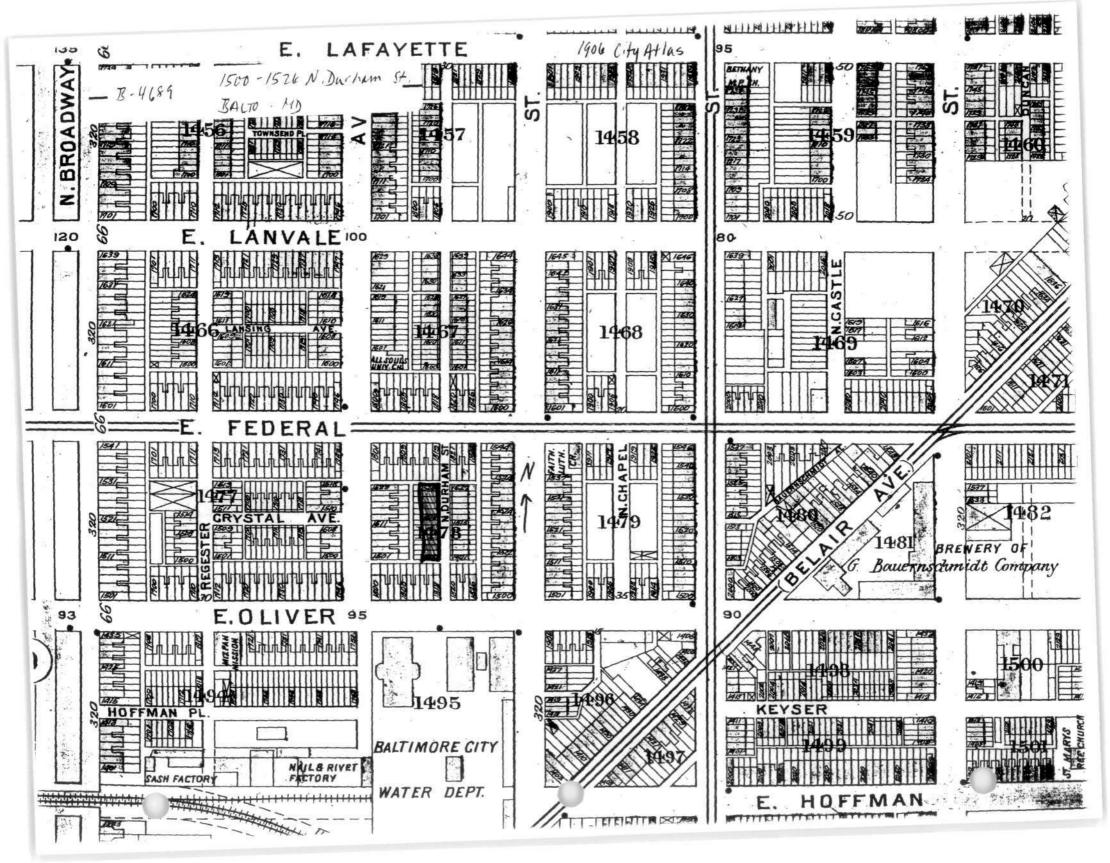
11. Form Prepared by

name / title 1	Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward			
Organization The Alley House Project		date June 2000		
street & number	er 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone		
city, town	Baltimore	state & zip code	Maryland	21204

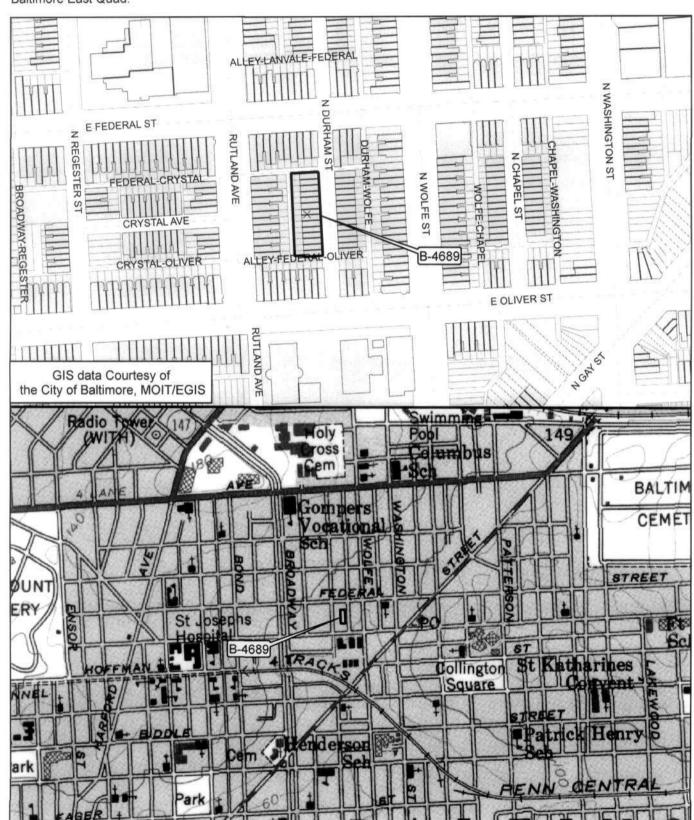
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Logislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-4689 1500-1526 N. Durham Street Block 1478, Lots 078-091 Baltimore City Baltimore East Quad.





1500-1526 Durham

1500-1526 N. Durham St. BALTO. MD

S. Allan

8-4689

4/97

MX SAPO

E190116 0211 NNN 12

1/2



3-4689 1506 Durham ? 1506 N. Dwham St. BALTO, HD S. A112n